DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
" " " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1865. { NUMBER 29.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWENTY DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Spirit of the Army.

HEADQUARTERS 57TH VA. INFANTRY,
January 2[illegible] 1865.

The following preamble and resolutions were read to and adopted by the majority of the men and officers of the 57th Va. Infantry, Pickett's Division, this day:

WHEREAS, The long continuance of the bloody struggle in which we have been engaged during the last four years, for liberty, independence, and all the sacred rights dear to men; the many sacrifices which the army and people have been called upon to make in the prosecution of the war; the many trials and dangers which beset us upon every side; and above all the reverses which have recently befallen us; disaster after disaster having followed after each other in rapid succession, have caused some of our people to hesitate, to falter in the brave, proud course which has hitherto been marked out for them, and even to think of retracing their steps of recanting their declaration of independence from the accursed Yankee despotism which once enthralled us, and actually to dream of submission to that enemy who has been guilty of the most fiendish outrages and cruelties—has desolated and destroyed our country and committed every barbarity recorded in the past annals of rapacity, wrong, and rapine—therefore, for the benefit of such weak-minded and misguided men, whether in the army or out of it, by the veterans of the 57th Va. Infantry, who have, during the whole war, been breasting every danger, and always ready to discharge their duty to their country and her sacred cause, be it

Resolved, 1st, That now is no time to dream of submission or reconstruction when the enemy is at our very door, when the blood of our brothers, our sons and our fathers call upon us for vengeance. When their bones lie bleaching on every hill-top and valley, from the blood-stained heights of Gettysburg to the placid waters of the Rio Grande. While the shrieks of our insulted women ring ever in our ear. While the smoke of a whole country consumed and desolated yet hangs over the lovely Valley of the Shenandoah, and when the flames which destroyed the whole of Central Georgia have scarce died out.

Resolved, 2d, That in such a condition of things as now reigns in our beloved country, to abandon the struggle, and surrender the cause in which we all have so long been engaged in defending, would be acts of the basest cowardice, and would not only cause our ruin as people, together with the loss of our national self-respect, and all that we hold dear, but also consign us and our children to a bondage and slavery, which would be insupportably base, and degrading, and hand us and our posterity down to the latest time, coupled with an infamy, which anything, even annihilation itself were far preferable.

Resolved, 3d, That we take occasion to express our unbounded confidence in that great and glorious patriot, General Robert E. Lee, who has so often led us to victory, and our belief that if sustained by the people, Government and army, he will lead us again to victory and success, and crown our efforts with an honorable independence, and lasting peace—that we again dedicate ourselves to the cause, and express our determination to fight to the last, to gain our freedom or perish in the attempt.

Resolved, 4th, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the Richmond papers for publication.

C. R. FONTAINE,
Colonel Commanding.

JNO. D. WATSON, Adj.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE LOUISIANA BRIGADES, ARMY NORTHERN VA.

At a meeting held on January 28d, 1865 in York's command, (Hay's and Stafford's brigades,) Gordon's division, composed of delegates from the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Louisiana regiments, the following resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the command, were unanimously adopted, and submitted to the troops for their approval. The resolutions having been read to the troops of the two brigades, assembled for the purpose, they were enthusiastically and unanimously adopted.

Having been informed that there is a spirit of despondency insinuating itself amongst some of our people, who have not borne arms in the existing warfare for independence which is producing on their minds an undue anxiety for peace, and a groundless disposition to find fault with the acts of the President; and believing that it would have a wholsome effect on public sentiment to give utterance to the opinions and feelings which, with great unanimity, are entertained by the army on these subjects, we do unanimously resolve—

1. That we feel unabated confidence in the patriotism, honesty fidelity and ability of President Davis; that we believe he has in all cases been actuated by an earnest and sincere devotion to the public weal, and we look in vain for any other citizen of the Republic who, in our opinion, would have grasped the helm of State with as firm a hand, or guided us as safely amid the difficulties and dangers which have beset our way; and we believe that the safety of the Republic no less than his own merits, requires that the whole country should give him their generous and united support.

2. That we see nothing in the recent reverses to our arms, which ought to give serious concern as to the final attainment of our independence as a free and sovereign nation, but rather an incentive to grander efforts, to nobler sacrifices, and a more unflinching determination.

3. That whilst we would hail with delight the return of an honorable peace, and would, to-morrow, gladly lay aside the implements of war to return to our firesides and families, yet, having taken up arms in defence of our rights, we will never willingly lay them down until the Confederate States is acknowledged as a free and independent power amongst the nations of the earth.

4. That we have met and punished our vaunting foe on more than fifty battle fields in the past four years, so we are again ready to accept the gage of battle which he difiantly flings down, and to fight him until, with the blessings of God, we achieve the final triumph, be the sacrifices what they may.

5. That whatever have been our toils and sacrifices in the past, we count them as nothing in comparison with the objects for which we have labored and fought; and we are prepared to encounter yet greater, with cheerful hearts, rather than abandon the cause of liberty and our country.

6. That, in our opinion, the great danger to our cause is to be found in the absence from the field of thousands of able bodied young men, who, under the pretext of *detials*, have been permitted to shrink their first and highest duty of bearing arms, and who, seeking a shameful security from danger, are playing the craven part of waiting to onjoy freedom when it shall be won by those now in the field.

7. That whilst we condemn and despise the conduct of all such, we invite them to go with us in the coming campaign, and assist us in teaching our boastful enemy the oft repeated lesson of history,—that a nation, fighting for its liberty and loyal to itself, is unconquerable.

8. That those who desire peace, on any terms short of national independence, are slaves in spirit, and need only the chains which the oppressor is forging, to be so in fact.

THE GEORGIA TROOPS SPEAK OUT BOLDLY.

IN CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.,
January 27, 1865.

At meeting of the soldiers and officers of Evans' (Georgia) Brigade, held to-day, on motion of Lieut. McGainty, Major B F. Grace, (26th Georgia,) was appointed President, and private R. G. Hitt, 12th Georgia Battalion, Secretary.

Major Grace, took the stand and made a stirring address, at the conclusion of which, Lieut. Col. Davant presented the following resolutions, and supported them by a patriotic speech, after which, they were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

The soldiers and officers of Evans' brigade, do resolve:

First. That we have fought too long, suffered too much, hoped for too much, have too much to gain by success, too much to lose by subjugation, to yield now in craven slavery to our enemies; and we do therefore, declare our firm resolve in humble reliance on Divine aid to be freemen.

Secondly. That we *will not* be daunted by any temporary successes which the enemy have gained, but assure our loved and illustrious chief—Gen. R. E. Lee—that we are ready as ever to follow the "Cross of Stars," and win independent homes for our families, and preserve untarnished our own honor.

Third, That the President appoint a committee to draft an address in our name to the people of Georgia, to bid them be of good cheer, support us a while longer, and all will be well.

Capt. Johnson, 12th Georga Battalion, and Gen. Evans were called out and addressed the troops, after which, the meeting adjourned, in fine spirits, with three cheers for General Evans and Georgia.

B. F. GRACE, President.

B. G. HITT, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE 9TH VA. REGIMENT.

Resolved, 1st. That the cruel vindictiveness and angry boasts of the enemy, during the past [illegible] of strife, have but proved the justness of our cause, and should nerve a brave people to a more determined resistance.

Resolved, 2d, That we, in the beginning of this new year, not unmindful of our past privations and dangers, dropping a tear upon the graves of our fallen comrades, remembering with the tenderest emotions our loved ones at home, weary of waiting our return, calmly relying upon a just God, renew our pledges to liberty and reconsecrate our best energies to the achievment of independence for our dear Southern land.

Resolved, 3d, That we owe it to ourselves, to the cause of liberty and to the memory of those who have fallen in our sacred cause, to resist to the last extremity a foe, subjection to whom would make life itself a burthen.

Resolved, 4th, That we have no pledges to make but stand ready, with our lives, to redeem those already given.

Governor Foote.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* and other Federal journals give our friend, Governor Foote, an indifferent welcome. The intention that he announced in Congress, "seeking some sequestered spot where there is no taxation," is treated by the *Inquirer* with irreverent levity. Certainly that spot is not the United States. Perhaps Mr. Foote said sequestrated, not sequestered. In that event, Johnathan is the very man for his money.

We think if Mr. Foote ever expressed any desire in Congress to go to the United States it must have been to be sequestrated. That country affords greater facilities for such an object than any other land under the sun. Confederate emigrants who wish to be disposed of that way have only to call at the captain's office and settle. Mr. Foote, we believe has considerable property in the United States, which he may be disposed to look after, and Mr. Lincoln will help him do it. The *Inquirer*, however, does not see the point. It thinks that Mr. Foote only desires to be sequestered, and recommends the "Old Capital prison."

If this recommendation is carried out, Mr. Foote, late of the Confederate Capitol, will have made a poor exchange. We hope they will let the old gentleman pass. He has been a good enough Confederate it is true, and abuse of Jeff. Davis does not atone for that crime in Yankee eyes. But he is "an old man, my lord—a very old man." He does not want to be sequestered, whatever he may say. Solitary confinement would kill him; or, if shut up with other prisoners, he would talk them to death in twenty-four hours. The idea of one Yankee journal, that he is to make a tour through New England and hold sweet converse with its inhabitants, would be more humane to him and merciful to mankind. All the old women in that country would die of vexation from not being able to get a word in. The American clown, who boasts that he can talk so fast that it takes echo six months to repeat him, was slow of speech compared with Foote.

On the whole, let us hope that Mr. Foote will go to England. The United States is no place for emigrating Confederates. He will find a good many heart-broken exiles in Great Britain, who will like to hear the news from their dear country. He can give them the very latest advices, especially upon one point which vitally touches their sensitive natures—whether sequestering in England means sequestration in the Confederacy.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

We learn that a couple of Yankee deserters who came into our lines this week, said that they ran away to avoid the battle shortly to come off. They said the sixth army corps (Yankee) was expected, and when it came an [illegible] would be made by the enemy. We [illegible] this for what it is worth. Not much probability.—*Wil. Journal.*

Horrible Condition of the Slaves Stolen by Sherman.

The following shows the suffering condition of the slaves that were stolen by Sherman in his march through Georgia. How much more happy were the creatures in the comfortable cabins of their owners—how much better fed and better clothed, than they now are under Yankee rule. The statement is from a Yankee source, and probably does not represent the sufferings of the poor negroes in as strong a light as a strict regard to truth would require:

GENERAL SHERMAN'S FREEMEN.

Good Men and Women of the North:

We earnestly appeal to you on behalf of the thousands of suffering negroes whom General Sherman has just liberated by his triumphant march through Georgia.

Wherever he has borne our flag they have hastened to follow it with simple faith in the truth of the Government and the charity of the nation. They have arrived on the coast after long marches and severe privations, weary, famished sick, and almost naked. Seven hundred of these wretched people arrived at Beaufort Christmas night, in a state of misery which would have moved to pity a heart of stone, and these are but the advance of a host no less destitute.

The stores of the government, already overtaqed to supply a large army, are not available to relieve their wants, and unless the charity of the North comes speedily to the rescue the must die by hundreds from exposure and disease.

So extreme and entire is the destitution of this people that nothing which you can afford to give will come amiss. Clothing is their most pressing need, especially for women and children, who cannot wear the cast off garments of soldiers. Shoes and stockings, hats, suspenders and under garments of all kinds are hardly less necessary in this climate than in the North. Utensils, medicines, money—anything you have to spare—will find its use among this wretched people.

The several Freedman's Aid Societies at the North are proper and sufficient channels for your beneficence. We pray you for the sake of suffering humanity, let them be speedily and abundantly filled.

RUFUS SAXTON, Brigadier General and Military Governor of South Carolina.
H. C. JUDD, Superintendent of Freedmen.
Beaufort, S. C., January 6, 1865.

Another appeal for these poor suffering creatures says:

The first intimation given me that many of the Freedmen would be brought hither from Savannah, come in the form of a request from the General that I would call at once to plan the reception of seven hundred, who would be at the wharf in an hour. This was Christmas day, and at 4 P. M. we had seven hundred, mainly women, old men and children, before us. A canvass, since made, shows that half of them had traveled from Macon, Atlanta and even Chattanooga. They were utterly destitute of blankets, stockings or shoes; and among the seven hundred there were not fifty articles in the shape of pots or kettles, or other utensils for cooking, no axes, very few coverings or many beds, and children wrapped in the only articles not worn in some form by the parents.

* * * *

We have no stockings; we have no children's clothing; no needles or thread for the making up of articles; no cloth for shirts or petticoats. The supply of blankets is almost exhausted. Two hundred out of the four hundred taken are sick from exposure, and coffins go out each day to bury the dead. Is it necessary to say more to awaken the strongest feelings of sympathy in their behalf? But before this reaches you, from three to five thousand more equally destitute will be laid upon our hands. What, in God's name, shall we do with them? How offer them sufficient in the way of physical comfort, even to keep them from regretting their escape from slavery?

FOR SALE OR RENT,

IN GREENSBORO', N. C.

A House with three rooms above and three below, with fire places in each, situated near the depot on a lot of four or five acres, with all necessary out buildings. Possession given whenever required. It is the lot on which I live.

feb. 3-d5t D. C. MEBANE, M. D.

STRAYED.

On the night of the 1st instant, a large roan Cow, without horns, strayed from my place of residence in this city. She was purchased from Peterson Dunn, of Wake county, and bears his mark.

Any one informing me where she can be found will oblige me; and any one restoring her to me in this city will be liberally rewarded.

J. D. HUFHAM.
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 2d, 1865-dtf.

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by
feb 2-dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH.

$5,000 FUNDABLE NOTES

In '66, for sale by
feb 2 d3t THOS. BRANCH.

WANTED.

Five thousand pounds of fine manufactured Tobacco.
feb 1-d3t* J. EATON BURROUGHS.

FOR SALE.

A Seven Octave Piano, of good tone and in tune. Rosewood case handsomely carved. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Salisbury Watchman.
jan 30-d4t.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. COMPANY.
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., Jan. 27th, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 8 OF TWENTY

Five per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders on and after 1st of February, 1865, in Confederate Treasury notes, or in the six per cent non taxable bonds at Government rate ($135,) at the option of the Company.
jan 30-d6t F. A. STAGG, Secretary & Auditor.

GOLD FOR BANK NOTES.

I am exchanging Gold for Bank Notes,
jan 30-d3t THOS. BRANCH.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

NOTICE.

All persons holding Bonds given under the authority of the County Court of Wake, (except the holders of Coupon Bonds,) are requested to present them to the County Solicitor, before February Court, that they may be changed and registered.

This order made at November Term, 1864.
jan 30-d6t. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

PATTERN MAKERS WANTED.

We wish to employ one or two first class pattern makers. Apply at once to
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
jan 28-d6t.

IRON! IRON!! IRON!!!

We have constantly on hand all kinds Plantation and Farmer's Iron, Shovel Iron, Nail Rods, Band Iron, Heavy Sheet Iron for making Hoops, Spades, &c.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
jan 28-d6t.

CAST STEEL AXES.

We have for sale six or eight dozen (5 and 6 pounds) best steel axes.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
jan 28-d6t.

WANTED,

A situation as Governess by a lady fully qualified to teach English and French. She speaks French with fluency. Address
Miss. M. E. N.,
jan 28-d5t* Pattonsburg, Va.

WANTED.

By a young man, exempt from service, a situation as teacher. He has had several years' experience and is qualified to impart a good practical education. Satisfactory testimonials can be given. Address J. E. MILLER,
Macon Depot,
jan 28-d2t* Warren County, N. C.

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't, Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

TEACHER WANTED.

A GOOD TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of a school to prepare Boys for College, in a pleasant, healthy neighborhood. Address
DR. R. E. WILLIAMS,
Warrenton, N. C.
Or, W. T. ALSTON,
jan 21-d2w* Yarboro' House, Raleigh.

THE HILLSBORO' RECORDER

ESTABLISHMENT

FOR SALE.

In consequense of failing health, the Proprietor of the Hillsborough Recorder has been induced to offer the establishment for sale. He will therefore receive proposals from any one disposed to purchase, until the first day of February next. The Recorder has been nearly forty-five years in existence, has a respectable list of subscribers, which may be considerably increased by an enterprising editor. It has a fair share of job work and advertising custom. If not disposed of by the first of February, other arrangements will be made for a continuance of the establishment. dtfeb1

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO

W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.: Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9-dtf

HEAD'QRS, CAMP INSTRUCTION,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6th, 1865.

IN accordance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, of March 6th, 1863, the owner of the following slave, re-captured in East Tennessee, will call at this Camp and prove his claim to said slave, as required by act of Congress:

EMANUEL,

Age 23 years, dark eyes, black hair, brown complexion, 5 feet, 4½ inches high; said to be the property of a Mr. ——— Montgomery, of Blount County, Tennessee.

By order of WRIGHT HUSKE,
Lieut. and Acting Comd't Camp.
C. H. WRIGHT, Adjutant.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I will attend with the assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, from Monday the thirteenth to Saturday the eighteenth of February, 1865, to receive the following taxes due the 1st day of January, 1865, to the Confederate Goverment, viz:

1st. The taxes on incomes, salaries and profits.

2nd. The additional tax of ten per cent. on profits made by buying and selling from the 1st day of January, 1864, to the 1st day of January, 1865.

3rd. The tax of twenty-five per cent. on profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 1st of January, 1865, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not.

4th. The tax on quarterly sales for the quarter ending the 21st December, 1864.

5th. The tax on licences for the year 1865, due from persons engaged in the following named trade, business or occupation, viz: bankers, auctioneers, wholesale and retail dealers, pawnbrokers, distillers, brewers, hotels, inns, taverns and eating houses, brokers, commercial brokers or commission merchants, tobacconists, theatres, bowling alleys, livery stable keepers, cattle brokers, butchers, bakers, peddlers, apothecaries, photographers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, surgeons and confectioners.

All persons in arrears are very respectfully requested to make payment.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
jan 28-dt13feb. Collector for Wake County.

☞ Conservative, Progress and Standard copy three times.

JOB WORK of every kind, neatly executed at this office.

OFFICIAL.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., January 18th, 1865.

TO THE FARMERS OF WAKE, ORANGE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES

I respectfully appeal to the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham counties to bring in their surplus corn immediately for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February, 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification, of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorised Agents: Raleigh, J. J. Minetree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris, and Durham's, W. P. Ward. Hillsboro' to be filled, and Pittsboro' to be filled.

W. E. PEIRCE,
Jan 19-d12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 16th, 1865.

THE following Circular of Instructions from the Secretary of War is published by direction of Major Kinsey Johns, Inspector Field Transportation, for the information of all concerned.

W. E. PEIRCE,
Captain and A. Q. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S.,
RICHMOND, Dec. 19, 1864.

PERSONS who may hire their slaves to Maj. J. G. Paxton and his assistants, for Government purposes at schedule prices, shall have credit for the number hired in the event of a future requisition for twelve months upon them for their slaves for Government use; and in the event of their loss, shall be indemnified in the same manner as if they had been impressed or sent voluntarily for government use without contract.

(Signed) JAS. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 27th, 1864.

RESPECTFULLY returned. Same authorized by Secretary of War to extend the same assurance in behalf of all other officers of this Department.

(Signed) A. R. LAWTON,
jan 17-d12t Quartermaster General.

TREASURY DEPT., C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Dec. 1, 1864.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved November 28th, 1864, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes," holders of such notes are hereby notified, that after the payment of the annual interest due them on the first day of January, 1865, upon presentation of the same, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries—as designated at foot—will issue certificates therefor, which will entitle the holders to coupon bonds payable thirty years after the first day of January, 1865 bearing six per cent. interest from said first of January, 1865, payable on the first days of January and July in each year.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, will make weekly reports to the Register of the Treasurer of such certificates issued at their offices; whereupon, bonds will be sent forward in satisfaction of same. The notes will be cancelled in the usual manner, and forwarded to the First Auditor.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasurer at Richmond, Va.

Assistant Treasurers at Charleston and Mobile.

Depositaries at Raleigh and Wilmington, N. Carolina.

Depositaries at Charleston and Columbia, S. Carolina.

Depositaries at Savannah and Augusta, Georgia.

Depositaries at Tallahassee, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala.

Depositaries at Columbus, Miss., and Houston and Marshall, Texas.
dec 6 3taw2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 28, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to holders and owners of certificates of Stock and Coupon Bonds issued under the act of August 19, 1861, redeemable after the first day of January, 1865, to present the same for payment on the SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, or at any time thereafter, to the Treasurer of the Confederate States, one of the Assistant Treasurers of the Confederate States, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of said agents for the purpose of redeeming such stock and coupon bonds. No interest will be allowed on such stock and coupon bonds after January first, 1865.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
de 13-taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
RICHMOND, November 28, 1865.

THE holders and owners of coupon Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the 1st day of January and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of these officers for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock. No interest will be allowed thereon after January first, 1866. G. A. TRENHOLM,
de 13 taw2m Secretary of Treasury.

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN

CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX.
jan 30-dtf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Having qualified as executor of the will of C. W. Symthe, deceased, we hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment, and all persons having claims against the Estate must present them or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. We will be in Lexington during the terms of the February and May courts.

We will sell at the Court House, in the town of Lexington, on Tuesday the 14th day of February, two likely negro girls aged 8 and 10 years, payment to be made in Confederate Money.

E. R. HARRIS,
jan 28-d12t, A. J. SEAGLE, } Executors.

ADOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9 d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent Southern Express Company.
jan 18-dtf

GRINDSTONES! GRINDSTONES!!

We keep constantly on hand for sale a good assortment of superior DEEP RIVER GRINDSTONES, weighing from 50 to 600 pounds.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
jan 26-d6t.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume I, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II, $12.50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 60 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, about which most the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.

ALSO. 100 CARPENTERS.

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and convenient quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

dec 19 dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked.
jan 21-dtf

NOTICE.

Persons who have hired negroes to the Chatham Railroad Company are requested to send them to Raleigh, to the care of Mr. Barringer, Agent at the North Carolina Railroad Depot, who will forward them to their proper destination. By order of

feb 1-d3t J. E. ALLEN, Sup't.

☞ Progress and Conservative copy twice and send bills to the Superintendant.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER,
Yarbrough House,
jan 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C.
☞ State Journal copy.

FOR SALE.

A House and Lot, in Franklinton, N. C.
Address J. A. PITMAN,
feb. 2-d3t* Franklinton, N. C.

FOR HIRE,

For the balance of the year, a good house servant. Apply to THOS. G. WHITAKER.
feb 1 d3t

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

is now published by the

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D.,
REV. C. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For two months.....$5 00
For four months.....10 00
For six months.....15.00
For eight months.....20.00

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C.
nov 1-d2t

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Daily one month,	$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

It does seem to us that the main purpose of one or two papers in this State, is to make craven hearts of all the people at home and to weaken the hopes and quench the patriotic fires, which have so long aminated and buoyed up the soldier, in his noble struggle for independence.

Whenever the soldier meets with a reverse, these milk and cider patriots, at home, at once conclude, that the "jig's up;" the cause "has played out," and very complacently announce, that, the Confederacy has gone, or soon will go, "up the Spout;" and forthwith a great hue and cry is made for *peace*, by these same "fishy and doubtful" patriots.

The soldier who has suffered a reverse, is preparing, in the mean time, for another and more successful blow upon the enemy, the idea of giving up and suing for peace, never having entered his head. But just as he has perfected his plans, massed his forces and issued his orders for the onset, messages from home arrive, and what do they bring? Words of encouragement and confidence? The prayers of the loved ones at home for better success in the next clash of arms? Nay! Nay! But, they are messages of complaint against the authorities, and propositions for virtually laying down those arms which have so long defended the homes and altars of the country, and tamely submitting to a peace upon terms which would forever disgrace the soldier and ruin his beloved country.

But all this does not make cowards and craven hearts of those gallant sons of the South, whose blood has been shed as water, to purchase our independence. The true soldier sighs as he remembers the craven-hearted, fault-finding, and almost conquered relatives who are at home in the enjoyment of ease and plenty; who are almost ready to bow the knee to Lincoln and receive his galling yoke; but that sigh is soon chased away by the purer breath of patriotic resolve—the resolve to be free or die—and looking steadfastly forth to the mark for which he is striving, he recommits himself to his God and his country's cause, and, with a shout of defiance, rushes against the foe.

Think you, that the soldiers will ever give up this glorious strife? That you can make cravens and cowards of those men who have borne the flags of Lee and Jackson and Longstreet and Early, through all the bloody fields of Virginia to the heights of Gettysburg, and from thence to the seige of Richmond? That you can make traitors and submissionists of those gallant veterans, who have spent four long years of sufferings and privations, in defence of a flag that has been bathed in the life blood of thousands of their brothers and kinsmen? Let the patriotic resolutions, which we publish to-day, from the Army of Virginia, answer.

The people at home may kneel and crouch before the tyrant foe; but the army are too proud, too patriotic, too chivalrous, for any such debasement. The people at home may be conquered by their fears; but the army will never be conquered, not even by their Yankee foes; nor all the croakings and grumblings, and treasonable arguments which reunionists can bring to bear, can ever convince them that the Yankees are to be their masters.

Legislative Summary.

Messrs. Jordan, Caldwell, Patterson, and Allston were declared elected directors of the Insane Asylum.

In the *Senate*, resolutions calling for an investigation into the circumstances of the case of Dr. Henry P. Ritter passed their third reading.

In the *House*, a resolution declaring North Carolina would not relax her efforts for a vigorous prosecution of the war passed unanimously.

Among other bills, one to provide against the exaction of specie payment of currency contracts passed its third reading.

We are requested to give notice, that the Rev. J. T. Leftwich, of Virginia, will preach at the Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and also, at 7 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Leftwich is the gentleman who, in the early history of this war, was imprisoned by the Yankee Heintzleman, because he prayed in his church for the cause of the South.

FORREST AT HIS OLD TRICKS.—Forrest's cavalry, on the 27th ult., says a private letter in the Mobile *Register*, pitched into the Yankee cavalry, north of the Tennessee, whipping them badly, capturing some artillery, several stands of colors and some prisoners, (between 1200 and 1700,) and driving them back to within 17 miles of Nashville.

The letter, dated the 28th, said Forrest's cavalry and a division of infantry were north of the Mississippi.

Samuel Ruth, Superintendent of the Fredericksburg R. R. Co., is under arrest in Richmond, charged with conveying important information to the enemy.

The Legislature.

We observe from the proceedings of Thursday last, that this body will adjourn on Tuesday the 7th inst, to assemble again on the third Thursday in May.

By the way, it seems that this Legislature intends to make itself "perfectly at home," here, for some time to come, and, so far as we are concerned, we would be willing to see it permanently located, provided, it were a self-paying institution, and did not burden the people with its enormous expenses. If the $10,000 per day, which it is drawing from the State Treasury, were drawn from the pockets of individual members, why of course, as good citizens, and anxious for the prosperity of our community, we should have no objection to its staying here *ad infinitum*, scattering abroad as many Confederate "*shinplasters*" as its benevolent members might feel disposed to leave amongst our people.

Some of our people don't think much of Confederate money, it is true; but we venture they will take all that is offered to them, especially by Legislators; and if they only knew that it came from the private purses of the members, instead of from the Treasury, why, there are some *good* persons in our community who would take it all, just to accommodate; not that they think it's worth a fig—oh, no!—or that they care anything for it, but simply in appreciation of a charitable disposition, on the part of a Legislature, that seems willing to remain amongst them and "spend their money free."

But, speaking of the Legislature, we confess to have fallen wonderfully in love with it of late; not, however, on account of anything it has done, nor on account of anything it is likely to do, but for the reason, that the Standard and Progress are finding fault with and abusing it. These papers are very apt to find fault of a good thing and of clever men, and upon this hypothesis, we conclude that the Legislature is a very clever *institution*.

Seriously speaking, we are glad to witness a disposition on the part of the General Assembly, in this most precarious moment of our nation's existence, to act cautiously, and with deliberation, in spite of the threats and menaces of those would be dictators, the Standard and Progress.

Gen. Lee as Commander-in-Chief.

The country and the army, says the Sentinel, will be delighted to hear that General Robert E. Lee has been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, as Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate armies. We do not doubt that he will yield to the call thus made upon him, and enter without delay upon his enlarged sphere of duty—retaining personal command, however, of the army of Northern Virginia.

Let our whole people and our government in all its departments, rally to the support of Gen. Lee in the position to which he has been appointed, with all the resources and all the zeal and energy at our command. We must not expect him to do our fighting, but to *direct* it; not to render unnecessary our own efforts, but to encourage them, and guide them, and apply them.

We stand on the threshold of a stern campaign. Soon we shall be busy amid its trying scenes. As we love our country, let us not lose another day of those which remain to us for preparation. Let the most efficient means be adopted for gathering in the absentees from our armies, for bringing in recruits, for a wholesome reorganization, for providing supplies and munitions, and for putting forth our whole strength. We have called General Lee to the command, let us heed his counsels and second his efforts.

We have the material for an admirable campaign. We have a noble and powerful army. We have a wide country. We have abundant supplies. We are less strained for munitions after four years of war than we were in and first campaign. We can do great things if we will apply ourselves to the work like men. We trust that every bickering will now be hushed, and that there will be among us only a noble emulation which shall best serve his country and best support our leaders.

THE PEACE DEPUTATION.—The less we say or think about the probable success of the deputation to Washington the better. Let us go on, says the Sentinel, with our work as though no such mission was on foot, lest we make of it a snare and a peril.

NEWSPAPERS TO BE SENT FREE OF POSTAGE TO SOLDIERS.—Both Houses of Congress having passed, by a two-thirds vote, the bill to authorize the mailing of newspapers to soldiers free of postage, the bill is now a law.

The President is again suffering from an attack of neuralgia. Although confined to his house, he is not prevented from attending to business.

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, was adopted by the Senate of the Confederate States on the 27th ultimo:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill repealing all laws authorizing impressments of property for the use of the army, except by military officers in case of absolute necessity, and providing for the immediate ascertainment of the precise amount of all property which can be used for the support of our armies, either directly or indirectly, and for the appropriation of such portion of the same as may be necessary to public use, after paying market price.

Dr. Hawks, on one occasion, had an argument with one of his vestrymen in reference to the increase of his salary. "Then you don't believe the Lord will feed the young ravens?" said the vestryman. "Oh, yes I do," the doctor replied, "but nothing is said about the young hawks."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1, 1865.

The committee on the election of Insane Asylum directors reported four elections, these of Messrs. Jordan, Patterson, Caldwell, and Worth, one vacancy still remaining.

The bill to authorize his Excellency, the Governor, to order from the State the State troops in certain contingencies and on certain conditions, being before the Senate,

Mr. Horton moved and the Senate ordered a postponement of its consideration till to-morrow at 12 o'clock, by yeas 20, nays 19

The resolution to procure the detail of certain persons to construct smut machines being under consideration,

Mr. Adams moved to amend by extending the provisions of the resolution to one blacksmith in each militia district. Not agreed, to and the resolution being then put upon its passage was not agreed to by a vote of nine in the affirmative to seventeen in the negative.

Resolutions in the Northampton contested election case (proposing to pay Messrs. Rogers and Calvert, contestants, the legislative mileage and *per diem* during their attendance on the session) were debated at some length—the question being the propriety of establishing a precedent for paying both claimants in contested elections—and then passed.

Mr. Stubbs, on the House resolution declaring that further appointments of magistrates were not now necessary, proceeded to say that the charge had been insinuated that many of these appointments had been made merely to keep men out of the army. Though this might be so it did not look well for members to say so themselves and he did not wish the resolution should pass. They were then tabled.

Resolutions in the case of Dr. Henry P. Ritter being under consideration,

Mr. Ellis said if the facts, as set forth in Dr. Ritter's statement, in regard to the slave child were so, then this man Gilliard was guilty of murder and should be tried for the same.

The resolutions then passing their second reading, Mr. Ellis moved the rules be suspended, to put them on their third reading.—Agreed to.

Mr. Ward opposed the resolutions, saying hard cases would always occur, and declaring he was tired of this everlasting language of detraction. It, more than anything else, had broken up the old United States, where for twenty-five years the press had industriously sought to calumniate and pull down party opponents. The language too of the resolutions was too strong and too much of a wolf! wolf! cry, that, if so often repeated, would at last be unheeded when danger really came.

Mr. Dick did not think the language too strong. He only knew that a citizen of North Carolina had been illegally arrested and confined and cruelly treated. Such conduct deserved the severest reprobation.

Mr. Odem also declared language could not be too strong for such outrageous treatment as mentioned in the statement of Dr. Ritter, from which he read extracts.

Mr. Bagley said he knew Dr. Ritter as an estimable gentleman, a fine physician, and for two years in the service as regimental and brigade surgeon. The writer of the letter leading to his arrest had since been found to be a deserter and notorious horse thief in his county, (Chowan).

The resolutions then passed their third reading.

A bill to impose a tax of 90 per cent. on collections of specie made on execution sales, was taken up, but soon thereafter tabled.

And the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Fowle, from the joint select election committee, reported that Messrs. N. Allston, D. F. Caldwell, J. V. Jordan, and D. W. Worth had been duly elected directors of the Insane Asylum.

Mr. Peace introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, we have heard with the greatest pleasure and heartfelt satisfaction that negotiations for peace have been inaugurated by the Governments at Richmond and Washington, yet the maxim, that in time of war while "we hold the olive branch in one hand we should hold the sword in the other" therefore,

Resolved, That until the issue of these negotiations is known North Carolina will not abate one *jot or tittle* of her determination and zeal for a vigorous prosecution of the war to an honorable peace." Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Fowle, by leave of the House, presented a letter from his Honor, Judge E. G. Reade, of the 8th Judicial District, stating reasons why heretofore it had been impossible for him to reside in that district, and saying that he had no other intention than that of complying with both the spirit and letter of the law as early as practicable.

Mr. Love (the introducer of the resolution of enquiry as to whether his Honour's new residence had not vacated his Judgeship, on which the Judiciary Committee reported that it had not) said the explanation was entirely satisfactory to him. He had meant no reflection on his Honor, merely introducing the resolution by request, and would therefore withdraw it.

On motion of Mr. Grissom the bill to promote the efficiency of the Home Guard organization was taken up and being before the House,

Mr. Grissom proposed a substitute therefor, but on motion of

Mr. Cowles, further consideration of the subject was postponed till 11 a. m., to-morrow.

Bills to prevent the sacrifice of property by sale under executions for specie, and to allow further time wherein to perfect titles to lands entered, passed respectively their third readings, and the bill to prevent the execution of specie payments was then brought before the House and, discussed at some length.

Mr. McGehee introduced a substitute for the bill, to provide in substance that specie payment shall not be exacted for contracts made now on a currency basis, which substitute was accepted by the House, and passed in lieu of the orgiinal bill by years 65, nays 28.

Senate resolutions proposing a committeee of investigation to examine into the conduct of the railroads of the State being before the House,

Mr. McAden moved to table it. Not agreed to—yeas 4, nays 77.

Senate amendment to resolutions in the case of Dr. Henry P. Ritter was concurred in, and the House then adjourned.

The Constitutional Union, published at Washington city, says:

Pray God that the history of this horrible war may never be written. The world will shudder at it, and whenever the word infamy is spoken, it will be surely coupled with the names of Butler and Sherman.

BEAUTIFUL.—What an exquisitely delicate precept is that in the Hindoo law which says: "Strike not even with a blossom a wife, though she be guilty of an hundred faults."

The War News.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

The passage of the Savannah river by Sherman and his movement in the direction of the South Carolina railroad (of both of which events we have official intelligence) are the important events of the times. As far as the brief official despatch of General Hardee is understood, it appears that the disposition of Sherman's army is this: a force on the Combahee, which probably covers all his heavy transportation, and two columns across the Savannah, which we may suppose in light marching order, and to be moving over the sandy soil of Carolina by rapid marches, but whether to Augusta or to Branchville, is left for speculation. There is seventy-five miles stretch of railroad between these two places, and if Sherman is moving "northward" from the point where he crossed the Savannah, he would strike the railroad about midway between these two stations; although it is probable that as he moves from the river he will develop the true objective point of his campaign. General Hardee telegraphs that he crossed at Springfield, which, however, is ten miles from the river; and we suppose it is meant that he crossed in that vicinity—probably at Sisler's Ferry.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

An officer direct from the army of the Tennessee reports that everything is in the mud there; the clay soils of North Alabama and Mississippi affording no chance for any winter campaign there; and he therefore discredits the idea of any effective movement of Thomas in that direction. He says that the mud about their lines will take a soldier up to the waist. Our army were drawing supplies from the rich prairie country around Columbus, where there is such abundance that beef is selling at seventy-five cents a pound, and other articles of subsistence in proportion.—

THE RICHMOND LINES.

There was an absurd report yesterday morning that a cavalry force of the enemy was out on a raid on the north side of Richmond. There was no truth in it; and we can imagine no occasion for the rumor, but that there had been some re-organization of the enemy's picket lines on our extreme left.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

It is reported that Colonel Drinkard, of this city, will be appointed Assistant Secretary under General Breckinridge's administration of the War Department. Colonel Drinkard occupied a similar position in the old Government, when Governor Floyd was Secretary of War at Washington, and his experience in this respect and his eminent qualifications as a business man would, no doubt, add much to the vigor and efficiency which the public expect from recent changes in the War office.

THE GOLD MARKET.

There is every reason to believe that a rapid decline in the price of gold must soon take place, as the game of misrepresentation and extortion on the part of some brokers is being fast played out. The public have been stuffed by some of these men with the story that the Government had been buying up its currency at the highest market rates for gold, and had held off for the price of gold to rise. We have authority to say that this is a falsehood, and that the Government has engaged in no such doubtful and pernicious transaction.

It was generally stated yesterday that Mr. Trenholm was endeavoring to make an arrangement to pay the soldiers three months pay in gold. Certainly no more deserving disposition could be made of any surplus of specie in the Treasury; and no better way be devised to put gold on the market than through this channel. It would have the double advantage of giving a deserved reward to the soldier, and effecting the gold market to the general advantage of the community.—*Richmond Examiner, Feb. 1st.*

From the United States.

The Dispatch has received copies of Northern papers of Wednesday, the 25th instant.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, January 24.—10 P. M. Gold active and strong on the call, opening at 206, closing on call at 205½. After call, sold at 203¾, closing at 204 5-8.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONFEDERATE COTTON AT NEW YORK.

The steamship Atlanta, from Mobile bay on January 16th, has arrived with one thousand bales of cotton from the Confederate Government, to purchase blankets, clothing, etc., for Confederate prisoners. The cotton is in charge of Captain Noyes, of General Granger's staff, and was delivered to him on January 13th by the Confederate authorities outside their obstructions in Mobile bay from their steamer Waverly.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES ABOUT WILMINGTON FROM GEN. GRANT.

The following official dispatches from Gen. Grant relate to the movements at Wilmington:

CITY POINT, VIRGINIA,
January 23, 1865, 10 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

One of my staff has just retured from Fort Fisher with dispatches from Gen. Terry, from which I extract the following:

On the 16th, the enemy blew up Forts Caswell and Campbell, and abandoned them and the works on Smith's island, and those at Smithville and on Reeves's point. These places were occupied by the navy. The whole number of guns captured amount to one hundred and sixty-two.

A large number of small arms also fell into our hands, besides quantities of ordinance and commissary stores. Our casualties prove smaller than at first reported. They foot up thus: Twelve officers and one hundred and seven men killed; forty-five officers and four hundred and ninety-five men wounded.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Ladies with Southern sympathies, in Washington and Baltimore, have a new way of "distinguishing" themselves now. Instead of wearing red and white favors, they wear two curls over the left shoulder.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Thursday says that Major-General Butler, in pursuance of orders, will leave for his home, in Lowell, with the kindest feelings for Mr. Lincoln and his administration, and that he will there await any call the Executive may make.

George Smizer, formerly State and County Collector of St. Louis county, Missouri, has been sentenced, by the commanding general at Memphis, to banishment south of the lines, and a fine of ten thousand dollars, on charges of burning, or conniving at the burning, of Government cotton while in the Confederacy, and also of attempting to bribe a Union officer while in Memphis.

Toronto papers say that the story that a number of gunboats were coming from England for service on the lakes is untrue.

General Dix, you will perceive, has "shut down" on the rebel "personals" in the *Daily News*. The editor thinks the proceeding an "unwarrantable interference' in his business affairs.

For the Confederate.

MR. EDITOR:—While the whole atmosphere is rife with peace rumors, and such sheets as the *Progress* and *Standard* are leading the yelling pack of whipped spaniels, that are crying "hold, enough," and other papers, which, though a little lame, are lingering on behind, it behooves true Confederates, who have the honor and welfare of the country at heart, to watch warily, and maintain their composure, lest our longing desire for the return of peace lead us to needlessly compromise those rights and principles, for which we have fought and bled for the past four years.

Let us be patient, and preserve our temper, and not manifest too great an eagerness for peace, for that is the surest way to defer that much desired event. It is not the way to make a good bargain to show one's self too anxious to accept proffered terms, even though they be such as may probably be finally accepted.

There are evident indications of a feverish anxiety at the north for the speedy termination of the war. The hasty return of Blair to Richmond, evidences a considerable change of policy on the part of the Washington Government towards us, whom they have all along affected to regard only as insurgents, entitled not even to a hearing before the august tribunal of "the great and glorious Union," until we should first lay down our arms, and approach his majesty, Abraham I, with deep contrition for having offended so gracious a master. But, this mission may not be meant to accomplish its professed object, but only to sow the seeds of dissension among us. If it originated voluntarily with Lincoln and Seward, we may almost rest assured there is some sinister motive in it, for our injury, and should be very chary indeed how we listen to the syren voice which may lull us to our destruction: there is more danger in Yankee cunning than in Yankee prowess. If it did not thus originate, then we may be assured there is an outside, pressure, a "power behind the throne," which is actuating these movements.

It may not be too much to expect, that England and France are at last awakening to their real interests, and on the 4th of March will acknowledge Lincoln only as President of those States that took part in his election. This view of the subject may reasonably encourage us to hope for recognition on or shortly after that period. It would not be at all surprising if it is an intimation of this intententon, that has so suddenly developed the pacific tendencies of the North. Heretofore when the title of success ebbed evanescently in their favor thier only terms for us were *vœ victis*. Now, they agree to receive and confer with commmissioners appointed by what they were pleased to signify as "Jeff. Davis' concern."

Let the weak and faint-hearted cheer up; there is no cause for despondency. The fates are surely working out our deliverance, and we have only to be patient and co-operate with them to secure the boon for which we have paid so dearly. The work is nearly accomplished, and if we will exercise a little forbearance, we will certainly reap the reward of our toils and sufferings. The night is far spent. Already the dawn begins to illumine the political horizon, and ere long the white-winged harbinger will herald the rising of the glorious sun of peace upon our torn and blood-stained land, rejoicing in liberty and independence—for the two are one and inseperable. TANK.

Kittrell's Springs, Feb. 1, 1865,

Without attempting or pretending to estimate exactly the rumors now current, or to excite or repress any hopes beyond the probabilities of the case, we remark briefly that no war has ended perhaps without precedent rumors of peace, in some cases altogether premature, and in other cases only anteceding the truth in time of days, or weeks or months.

While, therefore, all good citizens should hope and strive for the best, none should relax or omit any urgent duties of preparation or defence that will be needed in case of a continuance or renewal of the war.

Official preparations, attentive vigilence and efforts, should by all means be continued and pressed, as if there were no rumors or signs of peace.

Croakers and speculators who have been operating in gold, or bread, or meat, for a long and continued war, will, of course, decide as to their own course,—but good citizens, whether merchants, or mechanics, or producers, who have been and are trying to do their duties under the war, and all whose duties are actually in and for the war, and who recognize the time not altogether as a harvest time for greed at all hazards, should not prematurely relax any efforts or change their plans and purposes.—*Chas. Courier.*

Two burglars have been convicted in London, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment each, on the indirect testimony of a parrot, who told its mistress that one of the prisoners came into the room and stole the money.

The first three men in the world were a gardner, a ploughman and a grazier, and if any man object that the second of them was a murderer, I desire he would consider that as soon as he was so, he quitted our profession, and turned builder.—*Cowley.*

NOVEL METHOD.—Judge Longstreet, in Wm. Mitten, tells a negro's way to decide which of two roads to take: "Spit at the fust fore finger. Dat side mos' spit falls on, dat's de road dis darkey undertooks."

Since 1861, Confederate cruisers have captured and destroyed 58 ships, 41 barks, 32 brigs and 57 schooners, besides pilot boats and small steamers. The aggregate value of vessels and cargoes is estimated at 34,605,000. That's the reason the Yankees keep cussin' so much about pirates.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.—We learn that Beauregard will soon take command of Gen. Hood's Army, in person.—*Milledgeville Union.*

It was a matter of pleasurable remark on yesterday that the President and Vice President had been engaged in a long consultation on public affairs.—*Rich. Sen.* 28.

Death of the Just.

It matters little at what hour of the day
The righteous fall asleep, death cannot come
To him untimely, who is fit to die.
The less of this cold world, the more of Heaven,
The briefer life, the earlier immortality.

MILMAN.

The Archbishop of Toledo has addressed a circular to his clergy forbidding women to sing in churches.

A committee, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of Rouen, to make experiments in the use of the China grass or nettle weed, as a substitute for cotton, report that the substitute is genuine in every point, and that none of the qualities of cotton are wanting.

Forget injuries and remember benefits; if you grant a favor, forget it; if you receive one, remember it.

Without confidence friendship is but a mockery, and social intercourse a sort of war in disguise.

It is said that in Memphis there is a negro who possesses an estate worth $50,000. The negro belongs to his wife.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1865, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 2.—The Senate was chiefly occupied to day in discussing the House amendments to the bill to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves, to work upon fortifications, pending which the Senate resolved into secret session.

The House passed the Senate bill for increasing the compensation and emolument of the President, and for increasing the salary of officers and clerks of the government in Richmond. Also, adopted resolutions expressing the great concern of Congress in the additional evidences of patriotism in the various communicaions which have declared it to be their purpose to maintain the war for independence.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 2.—The New York Herald of the 30th, received. Not a word about the appointment of Peace Commissioners by Lincoln, but contains over a column about Blair's second visit to Richmond, in the shape of Washington correspondence, in which the writer asserts that Blair's mission will not be a failure, and predicts that Commissioners from Richmond will soon be en route to Washington.

Great sensation produced in New York on Sunday by the reported fall of Charleston, and of an arrangement between Lincoln and Davis for the immediate attainment of peace.

The Herald's special correspondent gravely announces, that Kirby Smith is negotiating with Maximillian for the transfer of his forces to Mexico.

The blockade runner Bienheim from Nassau was recently captured near Cape Fear river.

Butler had a grand reception at Lowell on Saturday: in a speech he said it was idle to talk of peace or union until the rebel army of Northern Virginia was defeated or captured.

Seward made a speech before a christian commission in Washington, on Sunday night in which he said, we wait only at the hand of the rebels, for submission, which if longer delayed, necessity follows military defeat and overthrow. Several destructive fires in different States recorded in the Herald.

Gold advanced as high as 230 Saturday, but closed at 121½.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 2.—The weather has greatly moderated, but the navigation of the River is still obstructed by ice. Flag of truce communication at Varina will be resumed in a few days, when several hundred Yankee prisoners will be sent off. The question of a general exchange of prisoners will soon be decided.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, Feb. 2.—European advices to the 18th ult. received. Rumors prevailed in Paris confirming a report heretofore published that Maximilian had ceded to Louis Napoleon five Mexican States. A Paris report states that Marshal Bazaine had received orders from the Emporer, to seize and hold Senora as an indemnity for the expense incurred by the French Government in placing Maximilian on the throne.—The London Times says, that none of the European powers will guarantee the independence of the Confederacy as proposed, even with agreement to abolish slavery.

The blockade running steamer Lilla, was foundered at the mouth of the Mersey on the 15th; only eight out of fifty persons on board were saved.

The Theatre Royal at Edinburg, was destroyed by fire on the 13th ult. A number of persons were killed and injured.

The Liverpool cotton market is dull, with a declining tendency.

OBITUARY.

Capt. Y. M. WILFONG, 12th Reg't, N. C. T., who fell mortally wounded, while gallantly leading his company, in the charge, in the memorable battle of Spotsylvania Court House, was brought home last Tuesday, and reintered in the family grave yard, at Newton, N. C.

He was amongst the first to volunteer his services, in the defence of his country, and her inalienable rights. Although he went into the contest as a private, yet by his gallantry and noble bearing, he was soon promoted to the Captaincy of his company, from which position he did not desire to rise. Modest and gentle in all his deportment; gallant and brave in every action, and beloved by all who knew him, especially, by his noble company, with whom he had shared so many hardships and toils. He participated in every battle, in which the army of Northern Virginia was engaged, from the Seven Pines, to the one in which he sacrifised his life upon the altar of his country. When he was carried from the field, mortally wounded, he said to his brave comrades, "tell my mother I have fought a good fight; I have done my whole duty!" Thus passed away another noble hero, who would rather die a freeman, than live a slave. Thus another name is added to the bright galaxy of noble dead, who have fallen in freedom's cause.

[Com.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

We are requested to announce Mr. J. F. HUTCHINS as a candidate for re-election as County Trustee, at the approaching February Term of Wake County Court.

feb 4-d3tawtd.

TO-DAY!

At 11 o'clock to-day, (Saturday) in front of our Sales-room, by Auction:

1 Fine top Buggy and Harness,
2 No. 1 two-horse Wagons and Harness,
A Lot of genuine Caroline Belle Snuff,
A Lot of Elegant Paintings and Engravings, Books, Maps, &c., Tool Chest, Tools,
Confederate 8 per cent. Bonds, Wake County Bonds,
2 Fine young Mules, well broke,
And a great variety of other articles.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
feb 4-d1t Auctioneers.

SOMETHING NEW IN ENFIELD, N. C.

AN AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE!

I will also buy on commission, for persons wishing me to make purchases for them.

GEO. W. HEPTINSTALL.

REFER TO

M. A. Bledsoe, and Samuel H. Young, Raleigh, N. C.
Dr. H. Joyner, and Col. D. B. Bell, Enfield, N. C.

feb 4-d4t*

FOR SALE.

Five shares in the stock of the Bank of North Carolina. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

feb 2-3tt.*